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The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per annum. The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum.

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All letters and telegrams must be address to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY....MARCH 16, 1887.

The Drummers' Decision. We would say to our good friends who have written to us on the subject-

First, that the tax on the license of a sample merchant selling goods in this Commonwealth was two hundred dollars a year as long ago as 1852, as may be seen by reference to the Code of Secondly, that there is no contenuon

as to the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States. The contention is that it is not regulating commerce between the States, but a usurpation of power, for the United States Supreme Court to forbid a State to levy taxes on the licenses of persons from other States. The language of the Federal Constitution is that "the Congress shall have power" "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." Congress at its very last session refused, or taxing drummers, although such a bill was reported from the proper committee; and yet the Supreme Court has made such a law itself, holding of course that the provision quoted operates proprio vigore.

It is clear that if for the reason given from New York or Baltimore for selling to tax a drummer from England or below zero. Canada for selling goods in this State seeing that the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations is given to Congress in the very same sentence in which the power to regulate commerce among the several States is given to Congress. So the question in dispute really is whether the taxing of a drummer's license is "regulating commerce" within the intendment of the Federal Constitution.

Our Virginia drummers must make up in other States what they lose in their own. All the States are now open to them as well as to their com. petitors from Baltimore and other cities. Let them see to it that they maintain the reputation of the Old Dominion. Besides, our merchants must cause their rights to be respected, for, as we tried to show the other day, surely a Virginia merchant has as much right to bring goods into Virginia from another State as a Baltimore drummer, and if so, the former is as truly engaged in inter-State commerce as the latter; and if the State "cannot impose taxes" "upon property imported and not yet become part of the common mass," the home merchant must have the same right to sell without license as the foreign drummer; for if goods in the hands of the latter have "not yet become part of the common mass,' goods in the hands of the former must be in the same condition.

The Dock Connection

Thirty years ago certain Richmond people opposed any direct connection between the Petersburg railroad and the Fredericksburg railroad, contending that it would result in a loss to the back-drivers and luggage-carriers of this city. The late Governor John B. FLOYD, then the ablest member of the Legislature, styled this "the shavetailed mule policy," and mercilessly ridiculed the old fogies who advocated it. Who would now return to the old condition of things? How cent, thus enabling the company to many passengers from the North perform greater feats of telegraphing many passengers from the North the Richmond and Danville railroad would come through Richmond if instead of passing through without leaving the cars, as at Lynchburg, they were subjected to the delay, the trouble, and the expense of going in hacks from the southern to the northern side of this city, besides paying for the transportation of their baggage across the city and getting new checks for it? What would be thought of Baltimore if she were to attempt such legislation in the expectation of benefiting her hack-drivers and baggage-wagon owners? Wouldn't she lose twice as much as she made? Would she not. in General Burnen's words, "gain a great loss "? Of course she would, and so Richmond would damage nobody but herself if she should try to trammel traffic by refusing to allow the Richmond and Danville railroad to extend its track on Dock street into the Clyde wharf; and we are glad that the members of both branches of the City Council have proved by their action that they know they are living in the nineteenth century and not in the eighteenth.

"Never Been Answered"

The Providence Journal is edited by a Republican, but he is a man who can see even now that New England may one day grosn under the unrighteous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The following from our Providence contemporary is highly sug-Providence contemporary is highly suggestive. "Expressive silence" tells the

story. We quote: called, were decided, by a majority of the court, and the reasoning of the minority has never, in the opinion of many, been answered. In these cases, it will be remembered, the issue was whether a State could be sued, the action being brought against its official. minister of settled to the paper, but it was
n being brought against its officials,
assumption of the majority of the
next was that, as the suit was not
sught in terms against the State, alsught the State was the real defendto the action was well taken. The

minister of sected to the paper, but it was
adopted in spite of their protest. All the
other ministers voted in the affirmative.

The greatest cure on earth for pain,
Salvation Oil, will give instant relief.

Price, 25 cents.

minority of the court, including the Chief Justice, said that this was a mero quibble. The Constitution inhibits the bringing sait against a State."

It was announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday that ALEXANDER McDonald, Esq., was soon to become the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, and CARTER GLASS, Esq., was to succeed him as editor of the News. The people of Lynchburg are to be congratulated that the old Virginian is not to go down.

Mr. McDonald was for twenty years (alas, that we should have to tell it on a bachelor!) the associate editor of the Virginian before he took charge of the News, and has established for himself a wide and enviable reputation as a journalist. Mr. Glass also is a practiced jour-

nalist. He is a son of our old friend of the Advance, whose paper is so good that the younger Grass and the veteran McDonald will find it difficult, if not impossible, to excel that journal.

All the parties have our best wishes for their success.

Times, who has been writing up the manufacturing and commercial interest of the South for that paper, says:

"What the whole South needs is a broad-gauge immigration bureau. This will do more towards doubling the population than all the syndicate schemes. The basis of growth is here, and nothing short of a miracle can

That depends a good deal upon what is meant by a broad-gauge immigration bureau. There is nothing that the South needs or desires more than the conservative, industrious immigrant, who has a little capital to start with. There is no other section of the country in which such immigrant can do better than he can in the South.

of the Boston and Providence railroad, near Boston, was worse than at first re-ported. Over forty persons were killed and as many more injured. Early in the day the cause of the disaster was declared to be an "unsuspected" flaw in the iron bridge; later, an old crack, if you choose neglected, to pass a bill eight inches deep, was discovered in one of the trusses near an abutment. Of the flaw, therefore, there can be no doubt; but certainly it would not have been "unsuspected" if the structure had been thoroughly and frequently examined by skilled engineers.—New

If the texture of iron is as much affected by vibration as it is said to be, Virginia has no right to tax a drummer | wooden bridges are better than iron ones-especiallally for railroads, and goods in this State, she has no right where the mercury falls to 20° or 30°

> The necessary ground for the approaches to the proposed Ohio-River railroad bridge over the Kanawha river at Point Pleasant was condemned in the Circuit Court in that place last week, and the work of building the bridge will commence at once.

When it is finished Richmond will have an all-rail line to Wheeling.

Lil Lorimer. A Novel. By Theo.
GIFT, author of "Pretty Miss Belew," "Maid Ellice," &c. New York:
D. APPLETON & Co. 1887. Price in paper, 50 cents. For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : In answer to "R." in your issue of pay a high tax? Are we to feed and build up the trade of other States by cutting the props from under our own | sexes.

high tax in their own State. It seems R." does not send his drummer outside of the State, or he and his drumo keep props up.

The writer is a resident of Virginia, and when he decided to travel to sell ed, for the reason he would have to pay have two tax assessments on one stock | the injury of its good name and fame of goods in addition to tax in the State where they came from, thereby making our citizens pay three tax-charges. Now our citizens, by the United States was in the refusal of Police-Captain Court's decision, only pay the legitimate merchant's tax in every State.

Very respectfully, A. R. Very respectfully,

Taking Dispatches by Typewriter.

"The system of taking dispatches by the typewriting machine," said an old telegrapher yesterday, "is proving a great success. By the new process the than ever before. It takes some time for the operator to learn how to ma-nipulate the machine with sufficient speed to keep pace with a good 'sender,' but when he once masters the thing he can perform 25 per cent.

more work than he can with pen or stylus, and perform it, too, with far less Mr. Wilder. Gould said his brotherexertion and mental strain. So expert in-law, Thomas F. Parker, owned the have some of the operators become that a great deal of press matter is sent in abbreviated form for no other reason than that the sender cannot 'whoop the stuff through fast enough by the old process to keep the receiver at his knitting. There isn't a sender living who can 'put it up the back' of the

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 15.—Isaac H. Vincent, Alabama's defaulting Treasurer, who has been missing since 1885, having got away with over \$200,000 of public money, was lodged in jail here He was caught near El Paso, He left Montgomery on the night of January 29, 1885. A reward of \$5,000 was offered for his capture. His securities and his own property paid about \$50,000 of the defalcation.

Henvy machinery is run by Artesian well power in many parts of France, and the experience of the French shows that the deeper the well the greater the pressure and the higher the temperaure. At Grenelle a well sunk to the depth of 1,802 feet and flowing daily

Chicago, March 14.—At the weekly session of the Congregational ministers of Chicago to-day a statement highly culogistic of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was adopted and ordered to be piaced on the records. Dr. flammond and one other minister objected to the paper, but it was adopted in spite of their protest. All the other ministers voted in the affirmative.

MASONIC SCANDAL.

PALS OF GOULD AND DUNN EXPELLED WITH THEM.

Nine Men Altogether Put Out-Tom and Jerry Rushing Through the High Degrees.

[New York Sun.]

The three commissioners appointed by the State Grand Lodge of Masons to investigate the character of mem bers of the order, who were instrumen tal in introducing into the order Ton Gould, the dive-keeper, and Jere Dunn the gambler and slayer of Jimmy El-liot, completed their work yesterday by expelling the last of nine men. Could and Lunn were admitted into Frudence Lodge, No. 632, of this city nearly a year ago, and they found there many other men who had no reasons to feel aggrieved at their admission. This element in the lodge had been growing for some time, and so many of the other sort fell away that it was an easy matter to elect anybody who might care to apply for membership. Bunco-steerers and confidence-men, it is alleged, had gained admission to the lodge— not one or two of them, but a formida-A correspondent of the New York | ble minority. It was the ambition of Gould and Dunn that brought them and seven of their friends to grief. They rushed through the degrees of Frudence Lodge, and then went a step higher and were admitted to Palestin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. This was in June last, and only after the names of the men had been favorably reported upon by a committee. Even then there was no scandal, but both Gould and

Dunn wanted to go higher still, and about a month later they applied for admission into Ivanhoe Commandery.

Here they were blackballed and the scandal began. Many men threatened to leave the order. William A. Whiting carried the news to Lawyer E. P. Wilder, Master of Citizens' Lodge, and he wrote a statement of the matter to Grand-Master Frank R. Lawrence Mr. Wilder was requested to investi gate, but he was about going to Colo rado for his health, and so the work was turned over to Mr. Whiting and Edward Podd. When their report was handed in the Grand Lodge suspended both Prudence Lodge' and Palestine Chapter, and took their charters from them, thus preventing them from holding any more meetings.

Mr. Wilder returned to the city in September and began a thorough investigation. Evidence was gathered from all quarters, and when the commission met it was well fortified with evidence against the accused. most important witnesses were James W. Cameron and Mr. Myers, who had worked earnestly in getting evidence against Gould. They succeeded so admirably that they were made the

complainants. Besides Dunn and Gould, Hugh Denin, the master of Prudence Lodge, is expelled for letting them in, and these others for being worthy associates of the first two: H. W. Raymond, William O'Brien, G. Tibbotts, Jack Conway, H. Minchin, and H. W. Withrow. Conway was high priest of Palestine Chapter, and was charged with having known the characters of both Gould and Dunn when they were accepted as members. The report submitted by High Priest of the State Chapter Richard Huntington was in part as follows

"That the said two members so advanced and exalted in Palestine Chapter are, and have been for many years previous, of notoriously bad character and evil repute in the community; that one of the said parties is commonly reputed to be, and, as the com plainants are informed and verily be-lieve, he is, in fact, a murderer and a gambler; that he is, and for a long time has been under police surveillance, and is declared by the authorities to be person of infar other party, as mentioned in said complaint, has for several years last past been under police surveillance, and but the 13th instant: He says, "Do not our own merchants (meaning Virginia) recently was arrested for conducting a disreputable house in this city of New York, which was a common resort of

the most infamous characters of both "R." may have forgotten the mer- that the bad character and evil repute chants who send out drummers pay a of these parties were well known or could easily have been ascertained and made known to the officers and com-panions of the aforesaid Chapter bemer sits idle waiting for the commer-cial traveller from another State to therein, but the said Chapter, its offimake sales and divide profits with them | cers, and members, laying aside care and caution due in the examination of candidates, and in violation of the ancient laws and usages of the royal goods was forced to get a license in the name of the house he represent fully admitted within the sacred tabernacle the aforesaid unworthy material a tax on sales; then the State would to the great scandal of the craft and

> The investigation consumed nearly Williams, who is himself high in the order, to testify before the commission as to Tom Gould's character. A Masonic subporta was sent him, but he did not respond. The testimony of Cameron and Myers was important in proving what the courts have failed to prove—that Tom Gould was the proprietor of the Sans Souci. They had called upon Gould as brother Masons, and were warmly received by him. He showed them through his place, and took particular pride in exhibiting a little private room he had up-stairs. It was splendidly fitted up, and over a bottle of wine in

> Q. Where is Parker? A. He is Aiken, S. C., where he went for his health; he is a consumptive. Q. What was Mr. Parker's busin before he started that saloon? A. He was foreman in a down-town establish-

Q. What did he earn there? A. His wages were \$16 a week. Q. Did he save any money? A.

Q. Where did he get the money purchase the saloon? A. I don't And then in a burst of confidence

Gould drew from his pocket a sheet of paper, saying:
He owned the place, and before he went South he made out his will. This

is it here.
Mr. Wilder examined the will and discovered that the "Sans-Souci" saloon, as well as all the other property left by Thomas F. Parker, was be queathed to Thomas Gould, who was also named as the sole executor.

Jack Conway, another one of the ac-cused, was also a member of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar. This is considered the most prominent and select branch of the fraternity in

and select branch of the fraternity in this city. He will probably be expelled from the commandery. The Grand Lodge will meet in this city on the first Tuesday in June, when the question of restoring the charters to Prudence Lodge and Palestine Chap-ter will be discussed.

New York, March 15.—The jury in the suit of the Panama railroad against Elie Stacey Charlier, the son of Professor Charlier, which has been on trial for the past week in the Supreme Court, brought to recover about \$50,000 which it was charged Charlier failed to account for during the time that he had acted as book-keeper for the company at Aspinwall, brought in a sealed verdict to-Verdict for the Railroad Company

day, finding against Charlier in the sum of £39,135,52, together with interest from January, 1886, making a total of \$41,875. To this an allowance of 3 per cent, was added. Counsel for Charlier made a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. The motion was denied, but a stay of proceedings was granted pending an appeal.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Democratic Victory in Charleston-Failure.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 15.— The city election held here yesterday resulted in a complete triumph for the Democrats—the first time for a number

J. L. Fry was elected mayor; R. P. Warren, sergeant; J. A. Degrayter, recorder; C. C. Lewis, treasurer; and Ray, J. B. Pemberton, and Jo-

seph Ruffner, councilmen.

J. A. Humphreys & Son, lumberdealers, of this city, made an assignment to-day to Captain R. S. Carr.
Liabilities, \$85,000; assets, \$1,500.
Humphreys & Son had endorsed the
leave of the Perel Manufacturing Compaper of the Poyd Manufacturing Comoany, of Levanna, Ohio, and the latter firm failing they were obliged to follow.

About Coupon-Killers.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In a letter written by General Mahon to United States Senator Warner Miller, dated April 24, 1885, he gave the points his supporters were to make upon the Democratic party. Among these points was thir, much used and relied on by his adherents in reference to the injury done the Riddleberger bill by their adoption of the act of March 13, 1884, which was in the line of his Coupon-Killer No. 2. Upon that point his argument is as

"But the act of Assembly comm

"But the act of Assembly commonly called by its opponents" Coupon-Killer No. 2' was believed to be within the decision of the court in an analogous case. The effort was to conform all our legislation to the law as established by the highest court in the country. The language of this act is substantially the same as an act of the State of Tennessee to prevent the interception of her revenues by the notes of the Fank of Tennessee. These were by law receivable for taxes as are the coupons here. The Supreme Court of the United States unanimously sustained the validity of that a tin the case of Tennessee v., Snead, decided at the October term, 1877. 96 U. S. Reports, page 68. More recently (October term, 1882,) in the case of Antoni ex Greenhow, in which the volidity of the act of Virginia of January 14, 1882, is sustained (the act called by our enomies Coupon-Killer No. 1), the court, through the Chid Justice, refers to the decision in the Tennessee case, and rease.

Justice, reters to the decision in the Tolmessee case, and *sys;

"We might have satisfied ourselves by a reference to the case of Tennessee as, Snead ub; a syra where the same general question was before us; but as we were asked to reconsider that case, we have done so, with the same result, and, as we think, without in any manner departing from the long line of cases in which the principle involved has been recognized and applied.

ginia act of January 14, 1882 (Coupon-Killer No. 1):

"Inasmuch as we are satisfied that a remody is given by the act of 1882, substantially equivalent to that in force when the coupons were issued, we have not deemed it necessary to consider what would be the effect of a statue taking away all remedies. This was a positive reallirmance of the right of a State to change or prescribe the adequate process by which claims against her may be enforced.
"It is in this act only of ours (to which objection now appears by the late decision as being at variance with the decisions in Tennessee rs. Snead), in connection with the subsequent legislation of the Democratic party, that the Supreme Court in its recent decision touches our Keadjuster-Republican debt settlement."

It appears from this that he had seen

It appears from this that he had seen sidered the decision of the Su preme Court of the United States in Poindexter vs. Greenhow, promulgated April 20, 1885.

That being the case, one is curious to know why he omitted from his state-ments the following paragraphs from that decision, which distinctly contradicts his above-quoted criticism:

dicts his above-quoted criticism:

Foindexter as Greenhow, United States Reports 114, p. 288 and 308:

"The ratio decidendi in this class of cases is very plain. A defendant such as a wrong-doer, who seeks to substitute the State in his place, or to justify by the authority of the State, or to defend on the ground that the State has adopted his act and exonerated him, cannot rest on the hare ascertion of his defence. He is bound to establish it. The State is a political corporate body, can act only through agents, and can command only by laws. It is necessary, therefore, for such a defendant, in order to complete his defence. political corporate body, can act oul through agents, and can command oul by laws. It is necessary, therefore, for such a defendant, in order to complete his defence to produce a law of the State which constitute his commission as its agent, and a warrant for his act. This the detendant in the present case underteck to do. He relied on the set of January 25, 1822, requiring him to collect taxes in gold, silver, United States treasury notes, national bank currency, and nothing else, and thus forbidding his receipt of coupeas in fleu of money. That, it is true, is a legislative act of the government of Virginia, but it is not a law of the State of Virginia, but it is not a law of the State of Virginia, but it is not a law of the State of Virginia, but it is not a law of the State of Virginia, and its own constitution of the United States and its own contract, both trepealable by any act on its part, are the law of Virginia, and that law made it the duly of the defendant to receive the concent undered in payment of taxes, and declared every step to enforce the tax thereafter taken to be without warrant of law and therefore a wrong. He stands, then, stripped of his official character, and confessing a personal violation of the plaintiff's rights, for which he must personally answer, he is without defence. Page 288.

"To coerce creditors holding bonds issued under the act of March 30, 1871, to exchange them for these new bonds at these reduced rates, and with them to give up their security for the payment of interest arising out of the receivability of coupons in payment of taxes, is the evident purpose of the acts of January 23, 1882, and of March 13, 1884, and all together form a single scheme, the undisgulæed object of which is to enable the State to rid itself of a considerable perfent of its public debt, and to place the remainder on terms to sult its own convenience, without regard to the obligation it owes to its creditors.

"The whole legislation, in all its parts, as to creditors affected by it and not cons

brought April 26, 1883. How could a court decide a case brought then upon an act which was not passed until March ville, the county-seat of Nash county,

13, 1884? But if they did, then both the Mahone Coupon-Killer No. 2 and the amendatory act of March 13, 1884, were declared unconstitutional. How can it be contended, then, that Coupon-Killer No. 2 by itself would have stood

The Railroad Coal-Miners.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) PITTEBURGH, March 15.—The railroad ceal-miners of Western Pennsylvania are in session here to-day for the purpose of demanding uniform wages for "dead work," increased pay in mines where large screens have been intro-duced, and to appoint four delegates to represent them on the joint Board of Arbitration and Conciliation arranged for at the recent Inter-State Convention of Operators and Miners held at Columbus, Ohio. The operators are also meeting here to select their representatives on the Poard, and a joint conference to consider the other questions will probably be held. As both sides show a disposition to compromise, it is thought everything will be settled amicably. Nothing definite has been done

(By telegraph to the Pispatch Pritsuggu, March 15.—The half-consumed body of Henry Warnken, a night-watchman on the Fittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, was found near Crafton station, six miles from this city, early this morning lying on a pile of burning railroad-ties. It was at first supposed that he had been murdered and the remains placed on the fire to be cremated, but the physicians who examined the body state that there are no evidences of violence. They are inclined to the belief that the man was seized with a hemorrhage and fell into

In Memory of the Late Czar. [By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]
Sr. Peterseuro, March 15.—The
Imperial Court yesterday attended a
funeral service before the late Czar's tomb in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Services were held in all the churches and at the shrine over the spot where the Czar was killed. In the evening the city was illuminated in honor of the accession of Alexander III. All the theatres, grog-shops, and other places of resort of the people were closed.

FIENDS AND FIRES.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND AGRICUL TURAL COLLEGE.

Veterans of the North State-The Indian Fund-Pire at Lumberton-

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., March 15.—Tonight the deputy sheriff and two other
men arrived here from Oxford with
Albert Taber (colored), whom they
placed in Wake jail for safekeeping.
Len days ago this narro, improvements Icn days ago this negro impersonated the husband of an estimable lady at Oxford and attempted to commit an assault. The lady identified him. He was captured and tried yesterday.
There were threats of lynching. The
negroes, it is said, made threats that if
Taber was hurt they would burn the

There was a fire at Lumberton Sun day morning which burned two blocks of the best part of the town. In all forty-six buildings were burned. The total loss is \$75,000; insurance, \$22,-The merchants burned out were coo. The merchants burned out were N. H. Jones, J. H. Caldwell, Jenkins & Williams, R. M. Davis, Dr. J. D. McMillan, J. W. Hartman, A. A. Nathan, S. A. Edmunds, Caldwell & Carlyle, A. C. Melke, S. T. Freeman, J. H. Redmond, and Leak & Edmunds. At Wilmington Sunday there was also a fire which burned the bar-room, expectly, and agricultural-implement grocery, and agricultural-implement store belonging to J. T. Lee, J. A. Clark, and F. Taylor. Total loss,

\$8,000; insurance, \$3,000. Governor Scales leaves to-morrow for Nashville, N. C., having accepted an invitation to attend the railway celebration there Thursday.

John Russ, the oldest resident of

Brunswick county, isdead; aged ninetyeven. He was a soldier in the war of As Pobert Williams, a young white

man, who is a printer in the News and

Observer office here, was hunting robins, his gun exploded, blowing off his left hand. His arm was amputated So great was the loss of blood that Wil liams will probably die. AN ABPEAL FOR AID. The careless and heedless Legislature gnored Covernor Scales's request for an appropriation of \$120 per annum for each of the six North Carolina soldiers

so kindly cared for by the Soldiers' Home at Richmond. The money is to be raised by private subscription, and ought to be forthcoming at once. FANNY DAVENPORT. This widely-known and popular ac tress is expected here in a few days, and will probably spend a week here with her mother, who is passing the winter in this city. Miss Davenport's niece is also attending one of Raleigh's excellent female schools.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. The work of organization of this school (which by the new act is com-bined with the Agricultural College, the institution having the name of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts,) is expected to begin next month. The first Tuesday in April the Eoard of Agriculture and the five trustees of the college will hold their first meeting—a joint one. The trustees are Messrs. Primrose, of Ra-

leigh; Fries, of Salem; Barringer, of Charlotte; Carr, of Edgecombe coun-ty, and French, of Wilmington. The plans for the establishment of the school will at the April meeting be formulated. Messrs. Primrose and Fries will in a few days leave here on a tour of inspection, in which they will examine several of the more prominent and successful colleges of this charac ter. They will give the joint meeting the result of their observations. The college is to be managed by the joint

A SALE OF BONDS.

The debt due the Indian fund for North Carolina railroad 6 per cent. construction bonds (which it has held for years and for which the United States demanded a cash settlement will be capcelled immediately, it is un derstood. A prominent official has gone North to make the necessary arrangements. A sufficient quantity of 4 per cent, bonds will be sold to meet the debt, and the 6 per cent. bonds so taken in will be concelled.

VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS. It is learned that there will be at least a regiment of troops from this State at the national drill, and it may be formed into a provisional regi-The Holiness Evangelists have sub

sided here since Mayor Dodd's order that they shall not hold street services Their conduct of taking jewelry from negro women and girls has greatly stirred up the colored element. The water-works contractor promises that Raleigh shall have water by May

10th, and says that by June 15th the system will be in full operation.

A cold wave came along last night, and this morning there was quite a sharp frost. It has done no damage, though most kinds of fruit-trees are it

full bloom. Steps are to be taken at once to hold a public meeting here in regard to the

to Raleigh. Goswell, the man who was tried at Marshall for killing his wife, was con-victed of manslaughter. He was brought to the penitentiary yesterday to serve the longest sentence the law

llows for that crime.
Official reports to the Department of Agriculture from the truck farmers from Goldsboro' east show that their egetables, &c., look well and promis early and excellent crops. The outlook

s very gratifying. Under the insurance law, as amended by the Legislature, "blanket" policies can again be issued as was the case be-fore 1885. The clause in the law of 1885 requiring marks and numbers on cotton, &c., was very troublesome. Quite a number of new fire-insurance

companies are coming into the State, the Secretary of State reports. That official acts as insurance commissione.

"WE ARE STARVING."

A Tale of Suffering Mutely Told by the International Code of Signals. (Baltimore Sun.)

Captain Trenery, the commander of the Fritish steamship Baltimore, from Liverpool, to Patterson, Ramsey & Co., brings a sad tale of those "who go down to the sea in ships." A noble ship at sea, and within a few days' sail of her port of destination, was sighted with captain, officers, and crew starving on board. "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink," was truly ex-emplified in this case. On the morning of February 28th

when the Baltimore was four hundred miles west of Fastnet, a British ship muse west of Fastnet, a British ship was reported flying signals of distress. Captain Trenery bore down on her at good speed, and when close by the sig-nal halliards from the stranger mutely told a tale of want. "We are starving, said the flags as they flapped in the gale that blew across the Atlantic that morning. The vessel proved to be the British ship Baron Blantyre, Captain Burns, from the warm land of Burns, from the warm land of Java, with a valuable cargo of sugar, bound to Greenock, Scotland, to which port she belonged. Captain Trenery signalled the Blantyre to send a boat off for provisions. Again the signals spoke and said it was impossible. It needed no further information to urge Captain Trenery to do the duty of a humanitarian. It was blowing a gale and a heavy sea was dashing against the Baltimore, but the

dangers embraced in the elements did not cause the courage of the brave offi-cers and men of the Baltimore to shrink from the duty that lay before them. As soon as stores could be gotten into the lifeboat (hief-Officer William Harvey and a warm-hearted crew were batthing with the waves on their mission o mercy to the unfortunate vessel, which

was rolling and tossing on the bosom of When once alongside the provisions were hastily hauled up the side of the Plantyre, and the starvation that had stared Captain Burns and crew in the face for many days was dissipated by the gifts sent from the store-rooms of the hospitable Ealtimore, from which Captain Eurns told Chief-Officer Har-

the Earon Blantyre encountered a gale on February 23d, about 500 miles west of Fastnet. The ship broached to, carrying away sails and spars, and sweeping decks. All provisions and water on board were swept into the sea or de-stroyed, with the exception of two casks of salt beef. In the storm one man was killed and several were a vicious lunge in the direction of Bar-tadly injured. For five days the crew of the Baron Blantyre had no food or water, and to eat the salt beef would have created an insatiable thirst calculated to create delirium. Captain pain he seized a double-barrelled gun, calculated to create delirium. Captain Eurns said a German steamship had been sighted in the morning and was signalled "We are starving," but the master of the steamer would not or could not lower boats to send relief. He ended by dropping provisions overboard, but from the exhaustion of the crew of the Blantyre and the depletion of available men by no beat could be manned, and the food floated away and passed out of sight of the famishing tantalizing them until the waves of the sea hid the provisions away to leeward. Before the Baltimore was sighted one grand rally was made to get boats ready to abandon the ship, but her presence saved the lives of those renaming on board and a valuable ship and cargo. Captain Eurns sent a lette back to Captain Trenery asking a tow into Queenstown, but after mature consideration and with plenty of provisions he decided to see the remainder of his long and disastrous voyage to its

FIRE IN OXFORD. Tobacco. Warehouses. Stores, and

Private Residences Burned. [Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

HENDERSON, N. C., March 15,most destructive fire occurred in Oxford on Monday night, commencing in the Johnston Warehouse and continuing down College street and across to Con merce street, burning to the ground the store-house of Messrs. Usury & Wrenn, whose loss is \$5,000; Johnston Ware house, loss \$7,500; A. Hobgood, loss \$1,000; J. R. Cuthrall, \$500; Grans & \$1,000; J. R. Cuthrall, \$500; Grans & Pay, \$1,200; D. A. Hunt & Son, \$10,000; W. R. Beasley & Co., \$1,500; Brooks & George, \$1,000; R. P. Taylor, \$1,000; W. L. Rice, \$1,000; A. Landis (dwelling), \$4,500; McGinn & Pryan, \$10,000; Bullock Warehouse, \$7,500; J. K. Wood, \$1,500; Tables, \$7,500; J. K. Wood, \$1,500; Tyler Hundley, \$1,500; Knowheimer, \$5,000 B. H. Cozart, (hall), \$2,000; Davis & Gregory, \$5,000. There are other heavy losses which are not known Amount of insurance not ascertained.

GIRLS TAUGHT TO BOX. Billy Edwards Tells of a Diversion

for Young Women. [New York Sun.]

Billy Edwards has a number of girls as pupils in toxing. He said to a Sua reporter: "I've just now come from giving a lesson from a girl ten or twelve years old. She is the daughter of wealthy parents, and they are having her take boxing lessons on account of her health." "Is that the motive that inspires most of your pupils?" I a-ked.
"No; they have a good many different

motives. Those among the wealthy people of leisure—and I have a number of these or because they want to know how. Then I have some theatrical ladies who go into a as a matter of business. They tearn to box because it will make them more graceful. and because as a matter of business it will be profitable.

... What do you think of boxing as a means of exercise for women?"

6 Unquestionably it is the very best that a man or woman either can take,"

6 Better than fencing?"

"Better than fencing?"

"A great deal better than fencing, because that develops only the right side of the body, while boxing brings into play every nuscle from the toes to the brain; for you have to keep on the alert, with your eves on your opponent and your thoughts concentrated to that your brings and

eyes on your opponent and your thousage concentrated, so that your brain as well as your body gets stirred up."

"What kind of pupils do you find the girls—do they learn as easily as men?"

"I find them quite apt, but they do not learn as quickly as men, because it bissn't been bred into them. Blows come kind of natural to men, you know, but girls have never had anything of this kind before, and so it takes them longer to learn."

"Which do they learn quickest, to guard

"Which do they learn quickest, to guard or attack?"
"Weth, I generally find that my pupils are a good deal better at attacking than guarding. They are not so quick about guarding, but attacking seems to come to them naturally. But, then, there usn't much to boxing any way. You teach them how to lead out and stop, and after they get the hang of that once that's about all there is to it, except to keep up the practice. It's the constant practice that makes perfect."

perfect."
"Of course, you use soft gloves with year girl pupils?"
"No; for the most part we don't use any, because I don't intend to hit them hard, but just barrly touch them. And if they do get a little tap on the check it just hardens the flesh." "How long does a girl stand up at boxing? "Ob, that depends on how severe I am,

If I go about it very gently they can keep up for an bour or more, but if I am a little bit severe they will get winded in a quarter of that time."

The dress worn by the girls in their contests with this very mild-mannered boxer is not always the same thing. Some take

their boxing lessons in their ordinary at-tire, but that buts them to a disadvantage. Others use a sort of blouse and knee-skirt, or the fencing costume, with Turkish



GRASS- AND CLOVER-SEEDS,

All varieties of the less carried as a carri

TWO BROTHERS SHOT DEAD. An Affray which Ended in the Shoot , ing of Two Italians.

A Scranton special says: A tragedy occurred on the outskirts of Dunmore, about two miles from Scranton, late last

night, and was followed by a scene of night, and was ichowed by a scene of terror among the residents of that neigh-borhood. James Barrett, who had been drinking during the day, lives in a house a short distance from a rickety shanty occupied by Italian laborers. Among the latter were two brothers named Giorgi and Giuseppe Murrell. Shortly after 10 o'clock Giorgi Murrell. the younger of the brothers, went the hospitable Ealtimore, from which across the street to Barrett's house, two trips with relief were made by the At that time Barrett held a babe on his knee, and there were also in the house with him his wife, his mother-in-law, a girl named Collins, vey a tale of intense suffering. He said and seven children. Murrell acted with unpleasant familiarity toward the girl Collins, who is a relative of Barrett's, and the latter resented it and ordered the Italian out of his house. Murrell refused to go, and Barrett got up to put him out. As the Italian was teing ejected he drew a knife and made and, as the Italian was retreating, shot him down in his tracks. The other Murrell brother, who had been attracted by the quarrel, ran in the direction of the Earrett residence, carrying a miner's lamp with him. As he ap proached near the door Barrett took aim at him also and shot him dead. A scene of great excitement and terror ensued as the story of the killing spread

through the settlement.

After midnight Coroner Burnett arrived upon the scene and made a hur ied inspection of the bodies. He ascertained that Giuseppe Murrell had been killed by a charge of buckshot, which lodged in his throat and chest, severing the jugular vein and causing instant death. Giorgi Murrell ha Giorgi Murrell had been shot in the back of the neck and presented a shocking sight. The bodies of the murdered brothers were conveyed to the Italian quarters and James Barrett was brought to the Scranton lockup early this morning. He claims to have acted in self-defence, and says that the Italians made a murderous attack upon him. Barrett is

thirty-five years of age.

Mrs. Farrett stated that the Italians fired several times before her husband fired the first shot.

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P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa. Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

John E. Richardson, custom-bisuse, New Oreans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrothlous Ulsas roke out on my body until I was a mass of coruption. Everything known to the melles handly was tried in vain. I became a mercek, Actimes could not lift my hands to m; lief or cure in ten years. In 1890 i heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them, and was perfeetly cured."

Sworn to before United States Commissione
J. D. CRAWFORD.

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